



# The Canal Zone Philatelist



Vol. 52, No. 3

Third Quarter, 2016

Whole No. 200

## Plate Number Single From Rotary Press Booklet Pane Scott No. 101a

by Mike Demski and Richard D. Bates, Jr.

The stamp shown in Fig. 1 is not the prettiest. One like it will not usually generate much interest among Canal Zone collectors. But this is a stamp of considerable significance despite its appearance. It is a used booklet pane single with part of the tab remaining at the top. More significantly, part of the plate number remains at the top left. It is from a rotary press booklet pane Scott No. 101a. Normally panes of 101a come from only one position, as there are no guidelines, arrows, or plate numbers to distinguish different positions on the 360-subject plate.



**Fig. 1**  
Single from booklet  
pane Scott No. 101a  
with partial plate number

The pane that provided this single must have been cut off-center, as the pane normally would have had the left selvage with plate number trimmed off and rotary press panes with plate numbers did not normally exist. A block from the upper left corner of the proof sheet for plate number 18721 is shown in Fig. 2. It shows the entire UL booklet pane, plus parts of three other panes: 1) the second pane at the right of the top three rows of stamps, and 2) and 3) parts of two panes from the next row of panes below the horizontal wide gutter between the third and fourth horizontal rows of stamps.



**Fig. 2**  
Part of press sheet of  
plate No. 18721 that was  
overprinted CANAL ZONE  
to create Scott No. 101a  
booklet panes

Scan and image courtesy  
of Jim O'Donnell and the  
National Postal Museum

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### Upcoming CZSG Meetings

#### As a Participating Society in National Meetings

ARIPEX 2017, Feb 17-19, 2017, Mesa, AZ

#### Regional Meetings

Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition 2017, Sarasota, FL Feb 3-5, 2017

AmeriStamp Expo, Reno, NV, March 3-5, 2017

WESTPEX 2017, San Francisco, CA, April 28-30, 2017

#### As a Participating Society in Future National Meetings

Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition 2018, Sarasota, FL

WESTPEX 2020, San Francisco, CA, April 24-26, 2020

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## ***The Canal Zone Philatelist***

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Canal Zone Study Group

Commonly used abbreviations

ABNCo = American Bank Note Company

BEP = Bureau of Engraving & Printing

cds = circular date stamp

*Check List* = CZSG Check list of Canal Zone Stamps and Postal Stationery (rev. 2015, Richard Spielberg, Ed.)

*CZ Stamps* = *Canal Zone Stamps*, by Gilbert N. Plass, Geoffrey Brewster, and Richard H. Salz, The Canal Zone Study Group, 1986

*CZP* = *The Canal Zone Philatelist*

*Entwistle* = *The Postal Markings of the Canal Zone, 2nd Edition*, by Lawson P. Entwistle, The Canal Zone Study Group, 1992; specific cancels are indicated Entw. ###.

*French* = *Encyclopedia of Plate Varieties on US Bureau-Printed Postage Stamps*, by Loran C. French, Bureau Issues Association, 1979

NPM = National Postal Museum of the Smithsonian Institution

*Scott* = *Scott Specialized Catalogue of U.S. Stamps*, current edition

*Tatelman* = *Canal Zone Postage Stamps*, by E.I.P. Tatelman, Canal Zone Postal Service, Mt. Hope, CZ, 1961

Journal citations are *Journal Name*, Volume No., Pages, Year.  
Anything without a byline is written by the Editor.

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## **Plate Number Single**

*continued from page 53*

On a 360-subject rotary press plate, all positions are the same, and are identified as pos. A (see *Scott* Booklets: Panes and Covers section); in contrast the 360-subject booklet panes printed on the flat press come in 12 collectible positions, one of which includes the plate number on the tab at the top of the pane). Plate number 18721 is the only plate overprinted CANAL ZONE to create booklet panes of 101a.

*CZ Stamps* does make reference to an earlier discovery of a 101a rotary press pane, saying on page 284 that

There is usually only one collectible position as the plate numbers normally were trimmed off. However, many years ago Frank E. Greene found an apparently miscut booklet pane with plate number 18721 from the UL position.

If the pane referred to above still exists, the stamp shown in Fig. 1 is only the second known example of its kind. If readers know of other examples, please contact either of the authors.

## **Auctions**

**by Jim Crumpacker**

The second calendar quarter, April 1-June 30, 2016, had some major shows but no major auction of Canal Zone philately. Some rarely seen material did appear and is presented below. Also, what is purportedly the only set of full panes of 100 each of Scott 4-8 was offered by R.A. Siegel and sold for \$20,000.00 plus commission.

The lineup for some better lots is displayed below. Featured first is the final price of hammer plus commission and that is followed in parentheses by the price from the 2016 *Scott* catalogue.

- 1, TG, H, F \$480 (\$650) Regency-Superior
- 9c, inverted overprint, used, light manuscript offset on rev. o/w VF+ \$2875 (\$6000) Rumsey
- 15, TG, H, barely F, CZSG 15.8a, overprint split horizontally, also has left margin \$575 (\$2000) Rumsey
- 48, OG, H, F \$161 (\$450) Rumsey
- 87a, ZONE ZONE, TG, H, F in rt. margin block of 15 w/ 14 normals \$3335 (\$3490) R.A. Siegel
- 88a, ZONE ZONE, TG, H, a crease in top selvage not affecting error, VF in block of 12 w/ 11 normals \$4313 (\$5220) R.A. Siegel
- 157a, silver (bridge) omitted, OG, NH, VF \$8625 (\$8000) Rumsey
- J3, OG, H, XF \$561 (\$1000) Harmers International

Shown below are the names and addresses of the auction houses for these lots.

Harmers International  
1325 Echo Hill Path  
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598

Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions  
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San Francisco, CA 94108

Regency-Superior  
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Robert A. Siegel  
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## Adding Plate Numbers to Plates

by Richard D. Bates, Jr.

If you want to know what steps are involved in creating a stamp once the design is approved, a good place to start for stamps produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is an article published in serial form in 1948-49. The process was described beginning with an Introduction in *Bureau Specialist* **19(5)**:124-125 (May 1948) and followed by monthly articles through the May 1949 issue. Follow-on articles about the newer presses were published in subsequent installments. The general title for the series is "Stamps in the Making" presented in cooperation with the Post Office Department and the Treasury Department, with the individual articles listed below.

Introduction, *Bureau Specialist*, **19(5)**:124-125  
(May 1948)

Engraving the Die, *Bureau Specialist*, **19(6)**:148-150  
(June 1948)

Transfer Process, *Bureau Specialist*, **19(7)**:172-174  
(July 1948)

Electric Eye, Plate Numbers and Plate Proofs,  
*Bureau Specialist*, **19(8)**:193-155 (August 1948)

Plate Bending, *Bureau Specialist*, **19(9)**:216-217  
(September 1948)

Chromic Bath, *Bureau Specialist*, **19(10)**:239  
(October 1948)

Master Cylinder, *Bureau Specialist*, **19(11)**:268-269  
(November 1948)

Flat Bed Press, *Bureau Specialist*, **19(12)**:293  
(December 1948)

Color Lab, *Bureau Specialist*, **20(1)**:13 (January 1949)

Rotary Press, *Bureau Specialist*, **20(2)**:26-27  
(February 1949)

Plates Being Inked, *Bureau Specialist*, **20(4)**:88-89  
(April 1949)

Plate Whirler, *Bureau Specialist*, **20(5)**:108-11  
(May 1949)

Timmerman, Victor C., Offset Printing,  
*Bureau Specialist*, **20(6)**:136-139 (June 1949).



Fig. 1 Inscribing plate numbers

Of the steps delineated, one in particular caught my attention. It is the way plate numbers were added. It is that process that I will summarize in this article.

The steps involved are as follows:

- Plate numbers are inserted by a pantograph machine. The plate is placed on the upper part of the machine and etching ground spread on the four corners where the numbers are to appear. (See Fig. 1)
- Numbers to be inscribed on the plate are locked in a vice on the lower part of the machine. A pointed arm is used by the operator to trace over the numbers in the vice. At the same time he presses a foot pedal which lowers two diamond points to the surface of the plate. He then traces the outline numbers and these are reproduced on the plate.
- After the plate numbers have been inscribed, they are treated with an acid until the desired depth, around five thousandths of an inch, is reached. This takes from seven to ten minutes, according to the roughness of the steel, the temperature of the metal, and other varying factors.
- The other diamond points are used on money plates, each having two rows of six impressions.
- Then a color proof is pulled off the plate to see that each impression is perfect and similar to every other impression.
- Ink is rolled on the entire plate. Excess ink is wiped off and the surface of the plate polished. The plate is placed on the proving press, a sheet of moistened stamp paper put over the plate, and the plate is drawn between two rollers.
- The color proof is carefully checked for any defects or errors, and if any are found, they are corrected. When the plate is approved, it is sent to the machine shop for bending and machining.

A subsequent article, "The Making of Plate Numbers" by George Brett [(*The Bureau Specialist* **27(5)**:119-126 (1956)], provided further details, particularly for the new style pantograph numeral templates introduced for dry printing plates.

I am indebted to Daniel Piazza of the National Postal Museum who first brought this topic to my attention in a talk delivered to the George Brett Symposium at the NPM.

### Comments and Questions From Readers

Mike Demski has sent two copies of Scott No. 97, both with possibly broken Os. The example on the left appears to be from a booklet pane. It may just be underinked, or may have breaks in the Z and O of ZONE.

The example on the right has a break in the O of ZONE at upper right. If you have any similar examples, please let Mike or your editor know.



Fig. 1  
Copies of Scott  
No. 97 with  
possible broken  
letters

# Third Series 5c With CANAL ZONE Double, PANAMA Overprint Double, and PANAMA Overprint Inverted by Geoffrey Brewster

The 5c with CANAL ZONE double, Scott No. 12c, exists with four different doubles. Two of the doubles exist on CZSG No. 12.Aa, which has a narrow, carmine bar. Both doubles have both impressions normally inked. One of those on CZSG No. 12.Aa has the left impression dropped slightly in relation to the right impression, with this registration of the two overprints having been the same throughout one sheet, as proved by the existence of pieces with similar registration from the LL, UR, and LR corners of the sheet. The sheet was a top pane, and it may have been saved for philately as suggested by the recorded existence of a number of unused blocks of four; this double may exist only unused. Examples are Plass Sale lots 393 and 394. The other double on CZSG No. 12.Aa has the left impression raised slightly in relation to the right impression, as in *CZ Stamps* Fig. 4.20. This double may exist only used, perhaps commercially, with most copies lost to philately; it is probably far scarcer than the other double on CZSG No. 12.Aa; incidentally, it is recorded with a cds of March or May 8, 1905. In addition to the varieties listed for Scott 12c on CZSG No. 12c.I (for CZSG No. 12.Aa) in the revised *CZSG Check List* of 2015, it is recorded with: N broken in left PANAMA on Pos. 59, A2 short in left PANAMA on Pos. 60, and P dropped in left PANAMA on Pos. 91.

The third double exists on CZSG No. 12.E, which has a wide, dark carmine bar; this double has one CANAL ZONE overprint normally inked and one much lighter, the light impression being a bit to the right and down in relation to the dark impression. The light impression may have been progressively lighter going from the left side to the right side of the sheet, as suggested by unused left margin blocks of four with the light impression being lighter on vertical row two than on vertical row one. This suggests the possibility that the light impression may not have been present on all vertical rows of the sheet. An example is Plass Sale lot 406. The spacings between the bar and the PANAMAs prove this double is on CZSG No. 12.E.

The fourth double exists on either CZSG No. 12.E or 12.F, both of which have a wide, dark carmine bar. This double has one CANAL ZONE overprint normally inked or black and one very light or gray, with both overprints being aligned the same horizontally, with the light one being spaced one letter width to the right of the dark one, although this registration spacing may vary as Salz Sale lot 952 has a much narrower spacing (or is that Salz copy from another sheet?). A used copy is recorded with a cds of March 10, 1906. I know of no proof of the old CZSG Check List listing of CANAL ZONE double on the specific CZSG No. 12.Fa.

In summary: two different doubles exist on the narrow carmine bar, for 200 issued; and two different doubles exist on the wide, dark carmine bar, one definitely from a sheet of 100 and the other from anywhere between 20 copies and a sheet of 100, for more than 100 to as many as 200 issued; thus for Scott No. 12c, over 300, and up to as many as 400, were issued. Most of them seem to have been used and lost to philately except for the first double described above.

The 5c with PANAMA overprint double, Scott No. 12d,

definitely exists on three, possibly four, Panama printings. It is recorded on CZSG No. 12.C, from at least the right half of one sheet, with the Panama overprints overlapping and aligned identically vertically but shifted 1 mm horizontally in relation to each other, with the left impression lighter than the right impression. Of this double at least 50 were issued, and it may exist only used. An example is a used copy of Pos. 59 that was Salz Sale lot 956. Scott 12d may exist on CZSG No. 12.D, but I know of no proof. A possibility is a recorded used copy, with the PANAMA overprints overlapping and aligned identically horizontally but shifted more than the width of one letter vertically in relation to each other and with the variety bar split vertically, CZSG No. 12.27b. It is Pos. 1 with a straight edge and part arrow at top; it is ex-Tows lot 331, Bennett sale 279 lot 19, and Bennett Sale 303 lot 2043. This double is from at least the left half of one sheet, a bottom pane, and may exist only used. If it is not on CZSG No. 12.D, it is on either CZSG No. 12.E or 12.F. Of this double at least 50 were issued. The double Panama overprint exists on CZSG No. 12.Eb from two sources. One source was at least the left half of one sheet, which had the overprints barely overlapping, with the left impression raised relative to the right impression, as in *CZ Stamps* Fig. 4.22, and 50 were issued. The other source was the sixth vertical row of at least one other sheet, with the overprints close but not overlapping, and with the left impression raised relative to the right impression, as on Plass Sale lot 404 and Salz Sale lot 955, and 10 were issued. The Plass Sale also included a copy with CANAL antique, Pos. 26, proving the source was the sixth vertical row (this copy was in lot 423, a collection lot). All the doubles on CZSG No. 12.Eb may exist only used, and at least 60 were issued. Small characteristics of the PANAMA overprint and recorded varieties of the CANAL ZONE overprint prove they are on CZSG No. 12.Eb. Finally, the double PANAMA overprint also exists on CZSG No. 12.Fa, from the sixth vertical row of one sheet, with the overprints separate and with the left one raised slightly relative to the right impression, as in *CZ Stamps* Fig. 4.21, and 10 were issued. These must have been saved for philately, as at least eight are on record in unused multiples as the middle stamps of horizontal strips of three or blocks of six (3x2). (Here is a census of them: Pos. 5-7 strip, Tows Sale lot 329 and Salz Sale lot 954; Pos. 15-17, 25-27 block, Justi Sale Part II lot 1483; Pos. 35-37 strip, Siegel Sale 856, lot 527; Pos. 55-57, 65-67 block, Justi sale Part II lot 1484 and Helme Sale lot I223M; and Pos. 75-77, 85-87 block, Siegel Sale 349 lot 73 and Plass Sale lot 403, with the top three in *CZ Stamps* Fig. 4.21.) Proof that these are on CZSG No. 12.Fa (Stage V) and on the sixth vertical row is based on three positions of the above listed multiples: Pos. 26 has CANAL antique, proving the sixth vertical row; Pos. 65 has N antique in CANAL, proving Stage V or VI; and Pos. 6 has O broken at UL, proving Stage V and not Stage VI. The several doubles detailed above indicate that for Scott No. 12d at least 170 were issued. Except for the ten unused on CZSG No. 12.Fa, they may exist only used – most commercially – with the great majority lost to philately. In any case the 5c with PANAMA overprint double is a rare stamp. Incidentally, I do not record any copy from just the fifth vertical row of a sheet, contrary to the implication in *CZ Stamps* that such exists.

The 5c with PANAMA overprint inverted, Scott No. 12e, is a very rare stamp. For proof that a copy is Scott No. 12e,



and not merely the variety CZSG No. 12.28 Bar at Bottom, it is crucial to plate both the CANAL ZONE and PANAMA overprints. Scott No. 12e is recorded on three different Panama printings. I do not record a copy that is definitely on CZSG No. 12.Aa, contrary to its listing in *CZ Stamps*: Plass Sale lot 395 is questionable, and Plass' other purported copy, *CZ Stamps* Fig. 4.23, is not on CZSG No. 12.Aa but instead is on Canal Zone No. 12.C (for example, it has neither PANAAM nor the tall, thin M that a copy of Panama Pos. 46 must have for the stamp to be on CZSG No. 12.Aa or 12.Ab). Scott No. 12e exists on CZSG No. 12.C, and by far the most recorded copies of Scott No. 12e are on this Panama printing, with at least eight copies confirmed by identification of the Panama printing and plating of both the CANAL ZONE and PANAMA overprints. All are used, as *CZ Stamps* Fig. 4.23, with at least 100 issued (and, perhaps more likely, at least 200 were issued because it seems unlikely so many copies would have survived from one sheet, given they all appear to have been used commercially). It exists on CZSG No. 12.C with CZSG No. 12.10 *variety* PANAWA *up at left* (Salz Sale lot 959). Scott No. 12e also exists on CZSG No. 12.D, with only one copy confirmed by identification of the Panama printing and the plating of both the CANAL ZONE and PANAMA overprints, with presumably at least 100 issued. The one recorded copy is used and happens to have CZSG No. 12.9 *variety* PANAMA 16 mm long *down at right* (Ivy & Mader Sale 9/27/99, lot 2307). Finally, Scott No. 12e also exists on CZSG No. 12.G with two copies – and perhaps three – confirmed by identification of the Panama printing and the plating of the PANAMA and CANAL ZONE overprints. All are used, with presumably at least 100 issued. One of the recorded copies has CZSG No. 12.7 *variety* PAMANA *down at right* (it is possible that this copy is on CZSG No. 12.F instead of 12.G).

All the inverts detailed above indicate that for Scott No. 12e at least 300 were issued. Only used copies appear to have survived. Incidentally, they exist on CZSG No. 12.C alone with at least four different town cancels (Ancon, Culebra, La Boca, and Matachin) suggesting the possibility that at least 400 were issued on just CZSG No. 12.C alone (one sheet per post office), and thus that at least 600 were issued of Scott No. 12e (400 on 12.C, 100 on 12.D, and 100 on 12.G). In addition to the 12 used copies mentioned above, there are at least five more used copies that seem to exist but that to my knowledge do not have their PANAMA printing identification confirmed and do not have their PANAMA and CANAL ZONE overprints plated for proof that they are inverts and not merely bar at bottom. In any case, with only 12 copies proved, and perhaps only as many as about 20 existing, Scott No. 12e is one of Canal Zone's rarities.

For the record, here is my census of Scott 12e:

1. 12.C, CZ Pos. 13 on Panama Pos. 88, used, duplex: Plass Sale lot 402 (Ivy, Shreve & Mader) 7/10/1993.
2. 12.C, CZ Pos. 15 on Panama Pos. 86, used, cds: Bennett Sale 303 lot 2045.
3. 12.C, CZ Pos. 31 on Panama Pos. 70, used, cds: Brewster collection.
4. 12.C, CZ Pos. 42 on Panama Pos. 59, used, La Boca cds 1/13: APS cert. No. 70876.
5. 12.C, CZ Pos. 55 on Panama Pos. 46, used, Culebra duplex 12/14 or 24/1905: *CZ Stamps* Fig. 4.23; Plass

Sale lot 399.

6. 12.C, CZ Pos. 77 on Panama Pos. 24, with PANAWA *up at left*, used, Matachin cds: Salz Sale lot 959 (Spink Shreves Sale 7/21/2010).
7. 12.C, CZ Pos. 84 on Panama Pos. 17, used, "4" in bars: Ex-Schay; Helme lot I207M (Levitt private treaty sale).
8. 12.C, CZ Pos. 12-20, 22-30 on Panama Pos. 71-79, 81-89 (exact CZ position currently undetermined), used, tied on piece by Ancon cds and bars: Ex-Schay; Helme lot I208M.
9. 12.D, CZ Pos. 71 on Panama Pos. 30, with PANAMA 16 mm long *down at right*; used, duplex with "4" in bars: Ivy & Mader Sale 9/27/1999 lot 2307.
10. 12.G, CZ Pos. 44 on Panama Pos. 57, used, killer with "1": Bew Sale lot 733 (W. Fox Sale 117); Helme Lot AI196M.
11. 12.G (assumed; otherwise 12.F), CZ Pos. 47 on Panama Pos. 54, with PAMANA *down at right*, used, duplex: Irwin Siegel Mail Sale 43 lot 131.
12. 12.G, CZ Pos. 100 on Panama Pos. 1 with SE at B; used, duplex: Justi Sale Part II lot 1487 (Apfelbaum Sale 251); Helme lot I265M.

The rest lack recorded proof in my records that they are not merely Bar at Bottom and of their Panama printing and CANAL ZONE and PANAMA overprint positions.

13. ?, used: Brooks Sale lot 149 (Mozian Sale 611).
14. ?, used, cds at right: Stull Sale lot 1507 (Mozian Sale 623).
15. ?, used, Culebra straight-line at left: Stilwell Sale lot 699 (W. Fox Sale 116).
16. ?, used, Empire cds: Bew Sale lot 734 (W. Fox Sale 117).
17. ?, used, killer with "1": APS Cert.; Entwistle Sale lot 5581 (Nutmeg Sale 34).

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# World War II US Transparent Civil Censor Re-sealing Tapes Used by Canal Zone Censors on Canal Zone-Originated Mail – English Text by Paul F. Ammons

This is the companion to the recently published article on World War II (WWII) United States (US) transparent civil censor re-sealing tapes with Spanish text used by Canal Zone (CZ) civil censors and on CZ-originated mail. [1]

US civil censors began using transparent/cellophane re-sealing tapes with pre-printed English text and number as early as November 1942. On a date yet to be determined in 1943, civil censors in the CZ transitioned from using white re-sealing paper labels with pre-printed English text and censor number to the less expensive cellophane tapes. It is not known whether individual censors transitioned as their supply of paper re-sealing labels ran out or each CZ censor station transitioned their censors to transparent re-sealing tapes on a specific date. It is generally believed that there was no sharp cutoff date for the change within the CZ when the transparent re-sealing tapes were introduced. The periods of use of pre-

printed, white paper re-sealing labels with English text and pre-printed transparent re-sealing tapes with English text within each CZ censor station frequently overlapped. [2][3][4]

On March 1, 1942, the US Office of Censorship (OOC) in Washington, DC assumed responsibility and control of all civil censorship. On March 15, 1942, responsibility and control of civil censorship in the CZ was transferred from the Panama Canal Department (PCD) to the newly established District Postal Censor (DPC), Balboa. The major censor station was located in Balboa,

with a smaller station at Cristobal, and a very small station at David, Republic of Panama (RP). The David station was a sub-station of Balboa while that at Cristobal was, for all practical purposes, a separate station. Shortly thereafter, almost all mail originating in the CZ or RP addressed to the US or expected to transit the US by air on its way to Canada, across the Pacific, or to Europe received initial censorship in the US, primarily to reduce the workload within the CZ censor stations.[5]

By December 1941, planning for civil censorship had been underway for

Jan. 25, 1943

## BALBOA

### NAMES OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO THEIR NUMBERS

13001	Major H. A. Brown (out)	13053	Bertha M. L'Heureux (out)
13002	Capt. F. E. Howard (out)	13054	Ofilio Hazera, Jr.
13003	Elma B. Briggs (out)	13055	Stephen Rose
13004	Major Arden L. Bennett	13056	(out)
13005	Gladys Wilson (out)	13057	Helen K. Mourning (out)
13006	C. E. Stayer	13058	Albertina Bender (out)
13007	Mary I. Larkin	13059	Simone Parks (Cristobal)
13008	Dorothy M. Young	13060	May M. McGrail " (out)
13009	Virginia Stephenson (out)	13061	Marion Siebold " (out)
13010	Eduardo F. de la Guardia	13062	Catherine E. Malone
13011	Rita Chavivi	13063	Mildred Ryer (Cristobal)
13012	Mary Donaher	13064	Katherine K. Long
13013	Helen W. Kerigan (out)	13065	Elizabeth G. Dillen (out)
13014	Norma L. Smith (out)	13066	John H. Corless (out)
13015	Janice C. Dryja	13067	Francis Cole (out)
13016	Helene C. Connor (out)	13068	Helen Korner
13017	Isabel S. Gildart (out)	13069	Ruby T. Browne (out)
13018	Mary E. B. Smith	13070	Nellie M. Toone
13019	Miriam L. Kenly (out)	13071	Ruth Boreman (Cristobal)
13020	Alma H. Starrett	13072	Graciela V. McKeown (out)
13021	Mary E. Randall	13073	Guillermina Graham
13022	Eleanor F. Harris	13074	Ann Schweizer (out)
13023	Ella E. Hedges (out)	13075	(out)
13024	Irene L. Cooney	13076	Manuelita Oller
13025	Susan L. Cockrell (out)	13077	Mollie Purdom (out)
13026	Mary B. Beall	13078	Victoria I. Stevens (out)
13027	Irene McGlashen	13079	Graciela Jimenez
13028	Doris S. Barth (out)	13080	Natividad Calvo (out)
13029	Hortensia Aleman	13081	Marie L. Seeley (out)
13030	(out) Florence S. Grower	13082	Gloria Browne
13031	Lucile Dubois (out)	13083	Berta Lacey
13032	(out)	13084	John de Pool
13033	Lucy B. Adams (out)	13085	Julio A. Zachrisson
13034	Lieut. James F. Olive (out)	13086	Ana Luisa Moscote
13035	Mary M. K. Brownslee (out)	13087	(out)
13036	Miriam H. Alfaro (out)	13088	May Isabel Corless (out)
13037	Folke M. von Krusenstierna	13089	Louise Maas
13038	(out)	13090	Juanita Raquel Oller
13039	Blanche McIntire	13091	Harriet Powell (out)
13040	Raul R. Acevedo	13092	Isabel Bramlitt (out)
13041	Lieut. Alfred N. Kram (out)	13093	Virginia Bradford
13042	Bartecche (borrowed from A.M.)	13094	Harriet Marvin (out)
13043	Miriam Bauman	13095	Irene Cooney (?)
13044	Eugenio J. Chevalier	13096	(out)
13045	Idalee Jukes (Crist.) (out)	13097	Gabriela de Lopez
13046	Henry S. Blair (out)	13098	Margarita de la Guardia
13047	Victor R. Martinis	13099	Abigail A. Marichal
13048	Sally Limberg	13100	Elena Leto**
13049	Edith C. Williams	13101	Antenor Quinzada
13050	David Cardoze	13102	Capt. R. A. Dubuque Jr. (out)
13051	Lina D. Kelly	13103	Jaime Alfaro (out)
13052	Yolanda E. Gray	13104	Maria T. de Garcia de Paredes

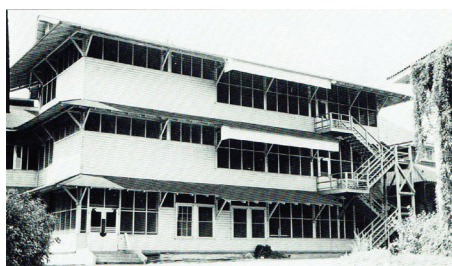


Fig. 1 Office of Censorship, Balboa



Fig. 2 Office of Censorship, Cristobal



Fig. 3 Cristobal Post Office

Fig. 4 Balboa censors assigned numbers 13001-13104



several months, but the planning had not advanced to the point of providing any office space and furniture when operations actually began. As was the case of residence quarters, all buildings suitable for office space within the CZ were owned by The Panama Canal (TPC) or Army (PCD) and Navy (15<sup>th</sup> Naval District) authorities. Original office space for Balboa censor station operations were assigned by TPC at a location that is not clear from available records. A post-censorship newspaper article by a former examiner stated that operations began at Balboa with packing boxes and crates being used in place of desks and chairs. Records in the National Archives mention an old frame school building being made available by TPC. However, a former DPC employee and several Zonians remember the location as being in the

old Balboa Post Office Building, which was vacated in the 1930s following the construction of the concrete Balboa Post Office on the Prado. The second floor of the vacated building was being utilized as bachelors' quarters and mess when censorship began. As a former member of the mess recalls, they were forced to move to Building 844 on Balboa Road and became known as the 844 Club. The Old Post Office was located on Balboa Road on, or near, the site of the then-existing Chase Bank. This building was found to be unsuitable for censorship operations and a new wooden frame building was begun in early 1942 by the Building Division of TPC in a location adjacent to the Balboa Air Mail Annex directly behind the Balboa Post Office using OOC funds allocated for the Balboa censor station. Occupation was scheduled for some

time during January 1943.[3][5]

Figure 1 is a picture post card based on a photograph taken by George Brett in December 1945 of the wooden frame Balboa censor station building which was torn down in 1946.

The Cristobal censor station began operations in an unknown location in space provided by the PCD Military Intelligence Office. It soon moved to the Hamburg-American Line, also known as HAPAG, building, on "steamship road" in Old Cristobal where most shipping agencies were located and up the street from the Cristobal Post Office. This was the second time the building had been commandeered by the authorities, as it had been utilized as Headquarters, 15th Naval District during the First World War and returned to the steamship company following the war. The building was returned to Panama Canal control on September 15, 1945. HAPAG merged with North German Lloyd to become HAPAG-Lloyd in 1970. [3] [5]

Figure 2 is a picture post card based on a photograph taken by George Brett in January 1946 of the Hamburg-American Line building which was built prior to World War I and was located on a corner lot.

Figure 3 is a I. L. Maduro, Jr.,

13105	Lilia Cucalon	13153	Flora de Paz
13106	Edna Romanell**	13154	Eyda N. Orillac
13107	Victoria Boyd (out)	13155	Helen Lischer
13108	Harriet N. Marvin (out)	13156	Alicia I. Porras
13109	Maria Dolores Camell	13157	Beatriz Velasquez
13110	Nanette Valencia	13158	Henry Austin Senior
13111	Leonor Nolan	13159	Leah S. Watson
13112	Anita Ford	13160	Virginia Huff (Cristobal)
13113	Mary Rovetto	13161	Jean Hamlin (out)
13114	Celia Perigault	13162	Alejandro Yuen
13115	Teresa Hern	13163	Jean L. Weakley (out)
13116	Mosa Chavivi	13164	Florence Reeve
13117	Corinne Robles	13165	Rafael E. Moscote
13118	Rosario S. Jimeno (out)	13166	Graziella Marichal
13119	Kathryn Wallenstein	13167	Theodora Campbell (out)
13120	Suzanne Smith (out)	13168	Vera Dingleline
13121	Phyllis L. Gaskill	13169	Florence Louise Duell (out)
13122	Anna Messer	13170	Carlos Chiari
13123	Ruth B. Whitsett (out)	13171	Ruben Orillac
13124	Kenneth E. Bartlett	13172	Rosa Maria Peluffo
13125	Martha F. Gentry	13173	John D. Sanders
13126	Emilio Gonzalez Lopez (out)	13174	Mercedes Castro (out)
13127	Pauline Lester	13175	Grace C. Zierten
13128	Adelaida Pinel	13176	Lilly R. List (out)
13129	Gloria S. Burdick (out)	13177	Donna R. Tambornino (out)
13130	Hilda Hinz	13178	Clifford H. Logan
13131	Macksene Rux (out)	13179	Celia N. Bunker (out)
13132	Myra Estripeaut	13180	Blanche Marts (out)
13133	Maria Luisa Leigh (Cristobal)	13181	Joseph R. Nimo, Jr.
13134	Mrs. Kim Chalmers (out)	13182	Jose Fernandez
13135	Nedelca Stevenson	13183	William A. Weber
13136	Pauline Sledge (out)	13184	George H. Jessup (out)
13137	Helene Newman	13185	Sydney D. Markman (out)
13138	Lois J. Leeson	13186	Capt. Emmett L. Arnold (out)
13139	V. Brady (out)	13187	Marie E. Vallarino (out)
13140	Dorothy Short (out)	13188	Julia G. Soto
13141	Graciela de Cantoral	13189	Jose A. Mayoral
13142	Ruth de Maduro	13190	Stanislas Aquarone
13143	Thelma E. de Valdez (out)	13191	Conrad D. Levy (deceased)
13144	Blanche Marts (out)	13192	Joseph Frost
13145	Robert L. Smith***	13193	Shirley Grossman
13146	Luis Carlos Noli	13194	Alberto Roquebert
13147	May H. Smith	13195	Mary I. Williams
13148	Carmen B. de Chevalier (out)	13196	Angela E. Arango
13149	Lucy M. Whaley	13197	Mary C. Keeler (out)
13150	Patrick Romanell	13198	Dimas Blanco
13151	Nadji Ezra Hourl	13199	Kathleen O'Brien
13152	Benilda R. Cespedes	13200	Lucille V. Harries

Fig. 5 Balboa censors assigned numbers 13105-13200

13201	Mr. F. F. Birnbaumer
13202	Enid J. Prosperi
13203	Jose Guillermo Frontera
13204	Anna Maria Williams
13205	Dorothy G. Watson
13206	Rafael Canton
13207	Gladys R. Illueca
13208	Thomas K. Chalmers
13209	Oma F. Wright
13210	A. H. Sandegren
13211	James Frederick Tobin***
13212	W. A. D. Harding
13213	Jack Levy Maduro
13214	Harris F. Bunker***
13215	Charles A. Cerami
13216	Priscilla W. Gibson (out)
13217	John Amore
13218	Lelia I. Estripeaut
13219	Diego M. Dominguez
13220	Carlos R. Mitchell
13221	Witey D. Stephenson
13222	Rene J. Barrosse
13223	Alfonso G. Duenow
13224	Joseph A. Gutierrez
13225	Anthony Moreno
13226	Mary Frances Southwell
13227	Leah R. Tuttle
13228	Lillian A. Chalfant
13229	Ida M. Lopez
13230	Raquel Sasso Levy
13231	Gregory Morejon
13232	Maria A. Greene
13233	Juanita Smith
13234	Marie E. Canepa

Fig. 6 Balboa censors assigned numbers 13201-13234

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# World War II US Transparent Tapes

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**Table 1 Observed CZ Censor Numbers on English Text, Transparent Resealing Tapes**

B&M Cat #	Observed Usage		Observed Canal Zone censor numbers	Description of two printed lines
T1	tbd	Dec-43	13023-13094,13114 (Balboa), 13545-13548, 13806-13949 (Cristobal)	EXAMINED BY ####
				Description of one printed line
T2	Jan-44	Aug-45	58002-58025 (Balboa), 59049 (Cristobal)	EXAMINED BY

post card of the Cristobal Post Office as it may have looked at the start of WWII. According to Bob Karrer and Brad Wilde, the post card was printed in December 1933 by Carl Teich of Chicago, IL.[6]

Figures 4, 5, and 6 are pages from a January 25, 1943 listing of Balboa censor station employees by their assigned censor numbers in the 13000-13499 series. Of interest is that only

one of the three Army officers who established and originally staffed the Balboa censor station on December 13, 1941 remained an active censor in 1943 and that the names associated with six of the first 100 censors were, apparently, unable to be reconstructed. Based on both observed censor number use and numbers assigned to the Balboa censor station by the OOC, censor numbers 13235-13243 were subsequently

assigned and censor numbers 13244-13499 remained in reserve.

When CZ censors had their 13000 series numbers cancelled and were assigned numbers in the 58000 series (Balboa) and 59000 series (Cristobal) no later than January 1944, they were required to transition to transparent/cellophane re-sealing tapes that no longer had pre-printed censor numbers. It should be noted that US censors transitioned to these tapes as early as November 1943.[1]

As shown in Table 1, Broderick & Mayo (B&M) assigned catalog number T1 to those transparent re-sealing tapes with English text and pre-printed censor numbers and catalog number T2 to those tapes without pre-printed censor numbers. [7, pgs. 72-75] The only way to identify in which censor station the mail was opened, examined, and re-sealed using one of these transparent tapes is to look up the censor number in a table. [7, pgs. 31-33] [8, table 1] Table 2 is a numeric listing of OOC-assigned civil censor numbers that facilitates that process. Privileged mail censor numbers will not be found on transparent censor tapes.[9] Most CZ and RP mail addressed to the US or expected to transit the US received initial censorship in San Antonio, New Orleans, Miami, Los Angeles, and New York. [10]

So far, as is the case with pre-printed, white paper re-sealing labels with English text [2], the majority of the examples of pre-printed English-text, transparent re-sealing tapes with CZ censor numbers are found on previously uncensored mail (1) from other countries, primarily in Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands, terminating in the CZ or the RP or (2) transiting the CZ to non-US destinations. They are also seen on mail originating in the RP that passed through the CZ on its way to non-US destinations.

Terminal Mail. Previously uncensored mail terminating in the CZ or RP was subject to CZ censorship.

Virtually all air mail terminal to the CZ and the RP was received and dispatched through Albrook Field, which was located adjacent to Balboa. During the war, a civil air terminal which housed the Balboa Air Terminal of the Canal Zone Postal System, was erected at the southern end of Albrook

**Table 2 Observed US Civil Censor Numbers**

Observed Civil Censor Numbers		
<i>Allocated Dec 19, 1941</i>		
432- 481	New York	3501 - 3797
1286	New York	3804 - 4995
1006 – 1104	New York	5000 - 8900
1422 – 1719	San Francisco	9800 - 9849
1732 – 1945	Miami	12000 - 12638
1955 – 2019	New Orleans	12655 - 12692
2024 – 2260	San Antonio	12701 - 12800
2302 – 2577	Los Angeles	12801 - 13000
2821 – 2929	San Juan, PR	13008 - 13243
3001 – 3300	Chicago	13503 - 13580
		14025 - 14053
		San Juan, PR
<i>Early 1944-Priv. Mail Only</i>		
2402-2420	New York	
2514-2522	Miami	
2718	Seattle	
2622-2624	Chicago	
2810-2820	San Francisco	
2926-2928	Honolulu	
3020	Los Angeles	
3106	El Paso	
3112	Nogales	
3262-3270	San Antonio	
3272	Brownsville	
3274	Laredo	
3378-3384	New Orleans	
3456-3458	Balboa	
3460-3464	Cristobal	
3592-3593	San Juan, PR	
<i>Allocated Feb 2, 1942</i>		
3301 – 3494	New Orleans	
<i>Allocated May 1, 1942</i>		
		14303 - 14431
		14452 - 14782
		Miami
<i>Allocated at later date</i>		
		20002 - 20026
		30010 - 31372
		36001 - 36527
		39016
		40003 - 40050
		50004 - 50430
		53011 - 53190
		55123 - 55301
		58002 - 58247
		59009 - 59049
		61014 - 61531
		64027 - 64261
		66033 - 66197
		68002 - 68179
		75014 - 75060
		San Jose, CR





**Fig. 7 June 1943 cover from New York City, NY to Panama, RP with US transparent re-sealing tape and CZ pre-printed, white paper re-sealing label**



**Fig. 8 February 1943 cover from Mexico to Balboa, CZ with censor tape T1**

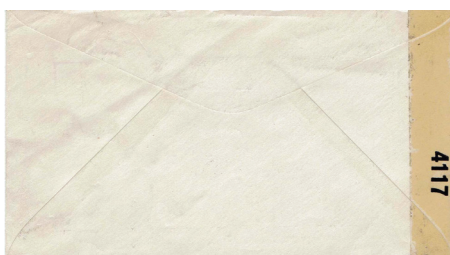
Field, less than one mile from the Balboa Post Office. Previously uncensored air mail was sent to the Balboa censor station before being dispatched.

Surface mail terminal to the major portion of the RP and, of course, the

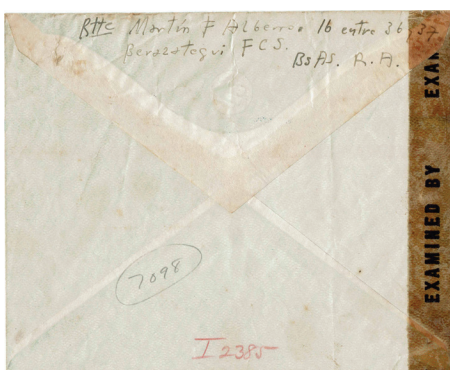
CZ, was primarily handled through the Port of Cristobal. As the Cristobal Post Office was a designated International Post Exchange for the handling of transit mail, it was decided that it would be efficient to assign responsibility for



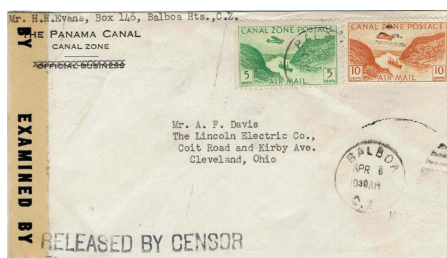
**Fig. 9 April 1943 air mail cover from CZ to Cleveland, OH with evidence of both CZ and US censorship**



**Fig. 10 February 1945 registered air mail cover from CZ to Richmond, VA with US censor tape T2**



**Fig. 11 May 1943 registered air mail cover from RP to Argentina with CZ censor tape T1**



censoring applicable surface mail to the Cristobal censor station.

The air mail cover shown in Fig. 7 was mailed from New York City on June 9, 1943, franked with a machine meter stamp and originally addressed to Managua, Nicaragua. It was initially opened and examined in New York City by censor 6361 and re-sealed using a B&M T1 transparent tape. Upon arrival in Nicaragua, the cover was re-franked and re-addressed to San Jose, Costa Rica. In Costa Rica, the cover was further re-addressed to Panama, Republic of Panama. As the cover now transited the CZ to its final destination, it was opened, examined, and re-sealed by Cristobal, CZ censor 13563 using a B&M L2.1 pre-printed, white paper, Spanish-text, re-sealing label. [11] It is interesting to note that this censor number is not listed in the December 1943 letter identifying Cristobal censors and their assigned numbers. [1]

The February 26, 1943 air mail cover from Mexico to Balboa, CZ shown in Fig. 8 was opened, examined, and re-sealed by Balboa censor 13084 (John de Pool) using a B&M T1 transparent tape. It appears that the English-language text, pre-printed white paper re-sealing labels [2] were replaced with transparent tapes several months before the Spanish-language text labels were replaced.

**Outgoing Mail.** Mail originating in the CZ or RP addressed to the US or expected to transit the US on its way to Europe or by air mail to Pacific and Far East destinations, after April 1942 was typically not processed by CZ civil censors, and was subject to censorship in the US.

The air mail cover shown in Fig. 9 was processed, without opening, by the Balboa censor station and received a B&M S2.7.2 censor hand stamp reported used from December 1942 to May 1943. Upon entry into the US, the cover was opened, examined, and re-sealed using a B&M T1 transparent re-sealing tape from censor 4117 in Miami, FL. The words "EXAMINED BY" are spaced one inch apart on T1 tapes with the censor number centered below.

The air mail cover shown in Fig. 10 with pre-paid registration fee (fee raised from 15c to 20c on March 26, 1944) and return receipt fee (fee raised from 3c to 4c on March 26, 1944) left

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## World War II US Transparent Tapes

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without being processed through either CZ censor station and was opened, examined, and re-sealed in Miami, FL using a B&M T2 transparent re-sealing tape from censor 30595. The words "EXAMINED BY" remain spaced one inch apart on one and one-fourth inch wide T2 tapes. Censors hand stamped their numbers on the cover before applying the re-sealing tape. Note that the sender identified the language in which the correspondence was written to aid in censorship efforts.

The May 1943 registered air mail cover from Panama City, RP to Argentina shown in Fig. 11 was opened, examined, and re-sealed by Balboa censor 13114 (Celia Perigault) using a B&M T1 transparent tape. This censor number was not previously known with a T1 tape. [6]

It is believed that most of the outgoing mail from the RP and CZ actually censored in the CZ was addressed to primarily Spanish-speaking countries in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America. Unless the sender identified that the correspondence was in English, the mail was addressed to a primarily English-speaking country, or the censor was assigned both English and Spanish censor numbers, this mail is more likely to have been opened, examined, and re-sealed using B&M T6 or T7 Spanish-text transparent censor tapes. [1]

Transit Mail. Previously uncensored mail transiting the CZ was subject to

CZ censorship. As the majority of this mail was primarily between Spanish-speaking countries in the Caribbean, Central America and South America, there are few examples of B&M T1 or T2 transparent censor tapes on this mail. Such mail is much more likely to have B&M T6 or T7 Spanish-text transparent censor tapes.[1]

Further Study. With respect to pre-printed, transparent civil censor re-sealing tapes with English text and either pre-printed or handstamped CZ censor number, readers are encouraged to provide complete descriptions, photocopies, or scans, both front and back, of:

- (1) any 1944 mail with B&M T1 tape
- (2) October, November, or December 1943 mail with B&M T1 tape
- (3) any B&M T1 tape with 58000 or 59000 series censor numbers
- (4) any B&M T2 tape with 13000 series censor numbers
- (5) any 1943 mail with B&M T2 tape

I can be reached via email at ammons.paul@gmail.com, by snail mail at P. O. Box 1311, College Station, TX 77841-1311, or via the editor.

### References:

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- [10] Ammons, Paul, "Canal Zone Civil Censor, January 1943," *COPACARTA* 33(2):3-9 (2015)
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## Comments and Questions From Readers: Unrecorded Meter No. 1

Jerry Eller wrote recently that he found the Canal Zone meter number 1 shown in Fig. 1. He noted that this is a new discovery as it was listed as not used and unrecorded in the article and follow-up written by Dick Salz 35 years ago. (See *CZP* 11(3):17,22-24 (1975); *CZP* 13(4):29 (1977); and *CZP* 14(3):23 (1978)). He felt it seems to be a proof

or test machine and is perforated 15 ½ x 15 ½.

Editor: A search of the files of the National Postal Museum pertaining to CZ postal meters provided sample impressions of meter no. 1 shown in Fig. 2.

The meter is dated August 1, 1953, with text identifying it as a sample

impression, and indicating that the use of meters was authorized on December 18, 1952. The first meter permit was issued to C. Fernie & Co. (July 27, 1953), and the date the first meter was placed in use was August 6, 1953.

*Fig. 2 Courtesy of Jim O'Donnell of the National Postal Museum*



**Fig. 1** Canal Zone meter No. 1, previously unrecorded



**Fig. 2** Sample impression of Pitney-Bowes meter no. 1 from the vault of the National Postal Museum



## Study Group News

### Secretary's Report

Mike Drabik

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Hello to all my fellow Canal Zone Study Group members. I hope you all have had a very enjoyable summer season with time to enjoy our shared philatelic hobby with focus on the stamps and philately of the Canal Zone.

My report on CZSG membership for the third quarter of 2016 is as follows:

As of September 1, 2016 the Canal Zone Study Group has 531 active members listed (with only seven members remaining who have yet to pay but have committed to send in their 2016 membership dues!).

Please join me in welcoming our 4 newest CZSG members:

Ron Nall, CZSG #2797

Norman Allen Cohen CZSG #2803

Bob Watson CZSG #2802

Petar Petrov CZSG #2804

We have been notified of changes to the addresses for the following CZSG members:

Lt. James L. Seeley CZSG #1094

Arnold Feldman CZSG #2726

I regret to report that the following 20 CZSG members have either given notice to resign and will not renew their CZSG membership or they have not responded to repeated contacts requesting payment of their 2016 membership dues. All individuals below will be removed from our CZSG membership list:

E. Paul Bender CZSG #211

Calvin Ramsey CZSG #2309

George Adler CZSG #677

William Zuza, Jr. CZSG #2463

John L. Clement CZSG #976

Jack Cooper CZSG #2464

George Lopp CZSG #1218

Tony Davies CZSG #2579

Louis Fiset CZSG #1288

William Crowe CZSG #2614

Dr. Clifford Moss CZSG #1888

Norman Spector CZSG #2628

Edgar Leissner CZSG #1946

Carl Barna CZSG #2668

Kirk Wolford CZSG 2010

Lloyd Thrower CZSG #2710

Lamar Schwalke CZSG #2198

Carlton Yowell CZSG #2733

Steve Turchik CZSG #2238

Howard Rokus CZSG #2750

It is with great sadness and condolences to his family that we inform you of the passing of our fellow CZSG member:

Thomas C. Ponder, Jr. CZSG #875

Please contact me if you have any news, comments, or questions; as always don't forget to encourage and invite others to join our Canal Zone Study Group.

### Vice-President's Report

Mike Demski

KEARNEY511@aol.com

I attended every day of NY 2016, spending most of my time at the CZSG booth. This gave me an opportunity to meet members as well as continue my informal survey of what our members collect. It was interesting to hear the many different areas that were of interest. Many would say they had a general collection, but a special interest in a particular area. Some of the areas were precancels, the 4th Bureau overprints, military mail of both WW I and WW II (censored, APO, and different military units), and the Christmas cards of 1913 to 1923 sold by the Canal Zone Commissary. However the area that came up the most was airmails, including official air mail stamps on and off cover, first flights, commercial mail, and the air mail stamps. Many people are unaware of the part the Canal Zone played in the development of air mail service between North and South America. I would like to hear from any member who has a specialized area of Canal Zone collecting.

In your last issue of *The Canal Zone Philatelist* was an order form for *Canal Zone Stamps (second edition)*. This was a project taken on by Ralph Weil. He recognized the fact that there was a need to get more updated information out for the membership. In addition there were members who did not have a copy of the 1986 edition of *Canal Zone Stamps*, which is only available on the secondary market. Ralph, with the help of several members, put together not only a reprint of *Canal Zone Stamps*, but added the most recent *Check List* and color pictures of all the major numbers of *Canal Zone Stamps*. Ralph has done a very good job of creating a book with all the important information you will need about Canal Zone stamps.

Tom Brougham, your web master, is also our liaison with the *Scott Catalogue*. As liaison Tom receives requests from the *Scott Catalogue* staff on an annual basis for updating pricing and adding listings in the catalogue. For the 2017 issue of the *Scott Specialized Catalogue*, Tom has suggested changes and additions to the listings, most notably in the modern period from 1924 onward. This is one of those jobs where as one year is completed he starts on revisions for the next year.

These are just two of the many people who work behind the scenes, making the CZSG the vibrant organization that it is. If you would like to participate in any way, contact any of the officers listed the CZSG web site and I am sure they will help in finding an area in which you could be a contributor.

### Winners

Jerry Ellers' exhibit, "Canal Zone Meter Mail and Uses," received a silver medal at the APS StampShow in Portland, Oregon in August 2016. His exhibit also received the Meter Stamp Society award. At the same show, David Zemer's one-frame exhibit, "The 1918-1921 Canal Zone and Panama 'Carta-Paquete' or Registration Envelopes," received a gold medal and also the Canal Zone Study Group silver medal for single-frame exhibits, the United States Postal Stationery Society single frame award, and the US Possessions Philatelic Society single frame award.

Other members with exhibits at APS StampShow included Dickson H. Preston, "A Pilgrimage to Mt. Ranier," (Best Postcard Division and Gold); Alfredo Frolich, "Colombia's Cartagena Provisional Civil War Issues - 1899-1902" (gold) and "Replating Colombia's 1861 1 Peso Stamp" (Single Frame Grand and gold); Dickson H. Preston, "The 1947 CIPEX Souvenir Sheet" (gold); Bradley Wilde, "Panama Postal Rates 1881-1906" (vermeil); John Wynns, "Canada: 1927 Confederation Issue Usage" (vermeil) and single-frame exhibits, "Jamaica, Postal Usage of the 1901 Llandoverly Falls Issue" (gold) and "Peru: 1897 Lima Post Office Issue" (gold).

## Reprint of *Canal Zone Stamps* by Ralph Weil

Every once in a while a project comes along that is so worthy that it must be done. That is what happened with the project that Len Nadybal, Richard Spielberg, Dick Bates, and Ralph Weil undertook in producing a reprint of *Canal Zone Stamps*. This book was written by Gilbert Plass, Geoffrey Brewster, and Richard Salz and published in 1986. It took years of investigation, research, scholarship, and dedication for these three men to write this book. All of the copies have been sold out for many years and are now available only on the secondary market at about double the original cost – and well worth it.

In order to reproduce the book, David Zemer had to disassemble one of his copies so that Len Nadybal could copy the pages. Richard Spielberg finished his latest update of the checklist for stamps and postal stationery. Color images of the stamps of the Canal Zone were scanned by Ralph Weil. All of this and more were put together in draft form and Len Nadybal then proceeded to edit the reprinted book into professional form for printing. Len's contribution of historical maps and post office locations added greatly to the presentation. In addition, three dealers, C & H Stamps, Frank Bachenheimer, and Bruce Hecht, stepped up to help fund the production.

The book covers, front and back, shown in Fig. 1 are in color and laminated. The inside pages are on 80 pound paper. The printing was done by A to Z Printers in Cincinnati. In order to print the book, the printer needed all of the pages by sections, color separated from black and white, in PDF format on a flash drive. After printing, the book was assembled and punched for the coil binding; the printing, assembly, and binding took less than a week. The

first printing of 25 books sold out immediately, so another printing was ordered, which also sold out. Because this is a print-on-demand publication, all orders will be fulfilled with no danger of the book going out of print. All who order will be able to secure a copy. A big boost for sales was the order form included in the mailing of the second quarter issue of *The Canal Zone Philatelist*. A second copy of the form was included with this third quarter issue of the *CZP*. As orders arrived, the books were wrapped (a few not too well) and mailed by Media Mail through the United States Postal Service.

The revenue from the sales of the book has made a small positive contribution to the Publication Fund of the Canal Zone Study Group. At every step of the procedure, the officers of the CZSG were consulted and they added suggestions for improvement. It should be noted that over 300 e-mails were exchanged by the workers on this project.

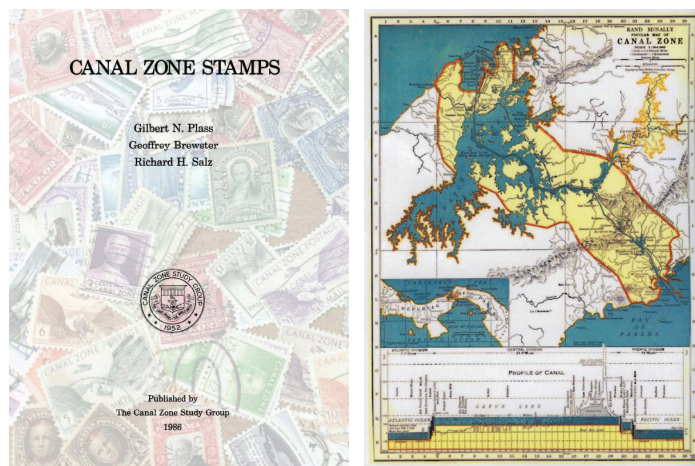


Fig. 1 Front and back covers of reprinted CZ Stamps

## Call for Exhibits at the Next CZSG National Meeting - ARIPEX 2017 by David Zemer

Our 2017 National Meeting will take place at ARIPEX, [www.ARIPEX.org](http://www.ARIPEX.org), February 17-19, 2017. John Wynns, our ARIPEX representative, has arranged for us to get together for dinner Friday night at a restaurant close to the show hotel. We will have a meeting Saturday morning scheduled from 11:00 to 12:30 but be sure to check the schedule in case the time is changed.

The CZSG has been allotted 50 frames and it is a great opportunity for all of us to share our interests with philatelists from around the country and especially with those living in the Southwest. CZSG Silver medals will be awarded to the winners of the best Single Frame and Multi-Frame Canal Zone exhibits. Our Bronze medal is available for the best New Exhibitor of Canal Zone material, so if you have often thought about exhibiting but have not yet done so, this is an excellent time to begin.

The 7th Edition of the *APS Manual of Judging and Exhibiting* has just been released and is available online from the APS, [www.stamps.org/userfiles/file/judges/JudgingManual2016.pdf](http://www.stamps.org/userfiles/file/judges/JudgingManual2016.pdf). You should also be able to buy a paper copy if you contact the APS.

Some of the rules and guidelines have changed so it behooves everyone who plans on exhibiting at any APS WSP show after 2016 to read the new Manual. In addition, three new medal classes, Large Silver, Large Vermeil, and Large Gold have been added. Awards will now be based on the point system, similar to that used in international FIP competitions; it is explained in the APS Manual.

February is the "High Season" in Arizona so anyone thinking about attending ARIPEX should book a room and flight well in advance.

### Comments and Questions From Readers: APRL Offers Books for Sale

Richard Colberg suggested that *CZP* readers might be interested in knowing that the American Philatelic Research Library (APRL) has excess books being offered for sale. They are on the book shelves just inside the library space. The listings can be searched from your home on the site <http://catalog.stamplib.org> by entering a book title or key words. The search of holdings can be done for some 13 philatelic libraries, or narrowed to the APRL.